them. The exits in the houses were shockingly small, a crying fault in most Chinese houses—and how the large number of inmates got out in safety is almost as wonderful as some of the escapes referred to above. That our firemen should be called upon, to their own imminent danger, to save the lives and property of natives who are entirely indifferent as to the construction of their houses and the handling of lights, is a matter that should attract more attention from the authorities than has yet been bestowed on it.

The ruins are still smoking, having been overrun by cocoa-nut oil, which streamed from a number of casks that were smashed by the falling of a wall.

CHINESE RENDITION CASE.

The case in which a passage boat was attacked in Chinese waters on the 23rd March, 1886, when the servant of a Mandarin was killed while in charge of his master's luggage, was resumed this morning at the Magistracy before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse. Mr. W. Wotton appeared for the Chinese Government and Mr. J. F. Webber for the defence.

Inspector Swanston stated:—When I arrested the defendant on the 30th April for robbery and murder I had the other case in my mind, in which a pawn-shop was attacked on the 8th March last in the Sun Ui district of China.

Makin Shing, cross-examined by Mr. Webber: I was first employed in the He Chang shop on the 2nd moon of the 10th year, at $5 a month. On the 13th March, 1886, I first went to Canton, where I remained till March 22nd. On the 16th I collected the 200 taels from the Fook Loong shop; they paid in silver dollars and broken silver; there was no sycee; the greater part was in coined silver. I don't know the difference between a Mexican dollar and a Japanese *yen*. I left Canton on the 17th of the month by the passage boat; the captain's name I do not know. I paid twenty-five cents, and left Canton at 3 p.m. There were about 30 passengers, but no women. The Lan Choy told me who he was while I was getting a light from him. When the pirates attacked him they said "whose luggage is this?" and then one of them fired a small gun at him and killed him. They landed me at Chuk Chow, about 15 miles from home, to which I walked, and remained there till next morning, when I went to the He Chong shop and told them that I had been robbed by people on board the junk. My uncle made a complaint to the district Magistrate at Sun Ui. I have no uncle in Macao nor any relatives there. Nobody gave me any money for giving evidence here, and nobody told me what to say—no Chinaman.

To the Court—I was taken out of the passage boat and put into a junk, of which there were two alongside. The pirate boat was long in the hull, without masts, and without deck, propelled by oars and with about 18 or 19 men rowing. There were other two men there, one of whom was steering. The master of the servant who was killed was on the passage boat when I left; he is a mandarin. I came to Hongkong on the 9th April of this year; I was never here before. I live now at the Yan Wo Chan boarding house with a man from Macao, who brought me here. I left my business shop because there was no opium business going on. If I saw my property I should know it again; my jacket was plain dark blue silk with brass buttons, and waistcoat of blue silk lined with cotton; I had also a blanket which I could recognize.

The witness was here shown the contents of some boxes, spread out on the floor of the Court, but failed to recognize anything.

Mr. Wotton, addressing his Worship, said he was trying to get other two witnesses from the shop where the present witness came from; that the Mandarin who was in the passage boat was dead and, of course, could not be called, but that some time would elapse before his witnesses would be available. The case was then further remanded until Friday next at 3 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

VOLAPUK.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—The writer of the article on Volapük contained in your worthy paper of the 11th inst., questions the veracity of my statement as to the number of partisans of the new universal language. The article is evidently the production of a correspondent who has read nothing but the preface to my first book on Volapük and has not seen my second pamphlet in which I give the names of the principal leaders in Europe. To satisfy your correspondent I enclose a circular issued by the French Volapük Society and containing the names of the leaders in the chief cities of the world. You will notice in the list the names of officers, traders, journalists, professors, engineers, bankers, judges, priests,—in short, of men of all professions. I should gladly send you documents, letters, cards, books, newspapers, from all parts of the world, if you would promise to return them to me after perusal. So much concerning my colleagues.

As the article in question might leave the readers of my writings on Volapük under the impression that I have been somewhat exaggerating the facts, I feel bound to inform you that the figures given in my book emanate from a document, edited by Schleyer himself, the "Weltsprache-Wandkalender des Jahres 1888" or "Wall-calendar for the year 1888" in which it is stated under paragraph 11 that "the knowers, promoters and friends of Volapük amount to one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000.)"

Your correspondent calls the daily papers "fountains of news;" but it is clear to me that he does not often draw from those fountains, else he might have noticed articles in favour of Volapük in the *Graphic*, the *Athenæum*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *London Daily Free Press*, *Chambers' Journal*, to speak only of English home papers that have been shown to me. Newspapers have enough to do with politics, they cannot give all their time to Volapük. They have announced its birth, they will watch its growth, and if it proves a worthless invention they will register its burial. Meanwhile Volapük has in the world 15 newspapers entirely devoted to the defence of its cause and the propagation of its principles, and its followers are not characterized by "narrow views and huge pretentions," like your correspondent, but by a spirit of international fraternization, the love of peace and the patient perseverance which leads to success.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. A. van AALST.

Amoy, 17th May, 1888.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CHINA.

During the first year of the operation of the Canadian Pacific Railroad between Port Moody, B. C., and Montreal, Canada, the company was content to feed its line with Tea, Silk and other products from China and Japan by sailing vessels. Last year the company dispensed with said vessels and inaugurated a monthly steam line. For this service, three steamers were chartered in England and sent out to China. These were the *Abyssinia*, *Batavia* and *Parthia*. The line was opened by the departure of the first-named from Hongkong last May. She left Yokohama June 1st and reached Port Moody on the 14th of that month, making the run over in 13 days and 14 hours. No subsequent steamer on the line has essayed to cut down that record. The *Abyssinia* left Port Moody on her return trip June 21st. A steamer has come and gone monthly ever since. The line has now been in full operation for nine months, say, from July 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888, and it is of interest to note its effect on the business of the steam lines running out of San Francisco to China, namely the Pacific Mail Company (American line) and the Occidental and Oriental Company (British line.)

Each of the two lines out of this port has four steamers in commission, those of the Pacific Mail being *City of Peking*, *City of New York*, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, and *City of Sydney*, and those of the Occidental and Oriental being the *Belgic*, *Gaelic*, *Oceanic* and *San Pablo*, (lately lost) the first named three being under the British flag and the last named under the American flag. The two lines alternate trips with each other and work in perfect harmony, and the service is tri-monthly. California has therefore eight steamers in the China trade and an average of three arrivals every month against British Columbia's three steamers and one arrival every month. This has been the condition of things for the past nine months. The British Columbia steamers have been well patronized from the start in coming over, and during most of the period have gone back well laden. This has been especially true during the past six months. The steamer which left Port Moody for Yokohama and Hongkong last week is reported to have been unable to take all the freight that was offered her.

It is natural to inquire whether this traffic represents new business, or whether it has been drawn from the older lines. China and Japan have just about the same amount of tea, silk, rice, oil and other produce to send to America every year, and the opening of a new steam line must divert something from the older lines. Of course, the addition of one steamer every month in this large carrying trade cannot make a great deal of difference with lines previously in operation, but the Canadian Pacific people are not likely to always remain content with a single steamer every month. Thus far they have received ten steamers from Hongkong and Yokohama. The next move, of course, will be for a semi-monthly service. We do not know that the California steam lines have as yet seriously felt the encroachments of the British Columbia steam line, though there has been a considerable falling off in the value of our exports to China and Hongkong in the past nine months, as compared with the corresponding period in 1886-87. The comparison is as follows:

Quarter ending—	1886-87.	1887-88.
September 30	$1,204,680	$ 697,045
December 31	1,195,598	1,080,707
March 31	768,253	563,820
Total	$3,168,531	$2,342,472

Our trade with Japan for the same period has not varied much, the total for the past nine months having been $579,653, against $573,630 in 1886-87. The falling off in the exports to Hongkong and China was the heaviest in the first quarter of the operation of the new British line, and was the lightest in the second quarter, as follows:

Decrease, quarter ending Sept. 30, '87	$506,735
Decrease, quarter ending Dec. 31, '87	114,891
Decrease, quarter ending March 31, '88	204,433
Total	$826,059

The heaviest item of freight from this port to Hongkong and China has been flour. It is known that Oregon is making an effort to capture this trade and wrest it entirely from California millers. It is also known that the Canadian Pacific Company is offering strong inducements to Oregon millers. Wheat is always cheaper in Oregon than in California, and of course Oregon millers can undersell those in this State. As a result, the British Columbia steamers are taking a good deal of flour from Oregon to Hongkong. Fortunately at present there is only one steamer per month out of Port Moody, B. C., and though of late these steamers have not lacked for flour freight, the effect on shipments from California has not been felt to any appreciable extent.

The flour shipments from San Francisco to Hongkong and China for the past nine months, during which the British Columbia steam line has been in full and successful operation, compare as follows with the corresponding period in 1886-87, when no such line was in existence:

Quarter ending—	1886-87.	1887-88.
September 30. bbls	90,404	95,703
December 31	139,631	146,613
March 31	80,832	58,527
Total	310,887	300,883

The comparison shows a loss of 10,000 bbls. or about what a single steamer would take. The above totals comprise all the shipments from this port. If we deduct the shipments made by sail, it will be found that the steamers have carried in the past nine months within 2,363 bbls. as much as they did for the same time in 1886-87. For example, the ships *Oregon* and *Annie Johnson* left here in November and December, 1887, with 40,247 bbls. for Hongkong, whereas the three sailing vessels which have left here in the past nine months for Hongkong took out only 32,626 bbls. Deducting these totals from those given in the above table, we get at the flour shipments by steamer as follows:

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Total flour exports, bbls.	310,867	300,883
Flour by sail	40,247	32,626
Flour by steamers	270,620	268,257

The importance of flour freight in making up our export values to Hongkong and China will be seen in the annexed statement for the nine months ending March 31st;

	1886-87.	1887-88.
All exports	$3,168,531	$2,342,472
Flour exports	1,236,913	1,203,909
Miscellaneous exports	$1,931,618	$1,136,563

It is not our flour trade with China that is responsible for the difference of $826,000 less on the nine months, as the flour shipments show a loss of only $31,000. This loss has been more than offset by quicksilver shipments. In the past nine months we have shipped 4,115 flasks quicksilver to Hongkong, valued at $181,917, whereas no shipments of this kind were made in the same time in 1886-87. It is evident that most of this difference of $1,000,000 in our China trade is the result of insured shipments of Eastern freight, such as ginseng, sheetings, dry goods and general manufactures. It is quite possible that some of this Eastern freight has been diverted in favor of the British Columbia steamers, but most of the loss, we fancy, is due to the fact that less freight of this description has gone out of the country to China. As for the tea-carrying trade, the British Columbia steamers have cut more largely into the Suez traffic than into the through traffic by way of San Francisco. Up to March 20, 1888, the tea arrivals at New York for the season, via the Suez Canal, had been 710,535 pkgs., against 1,071,889 pkgs. for the same time in 1886-87, showing a loss of 361,354 pkgs., or nearly 40 per cent. The steamers arriving at San Francisco have brought about the same quantity as in 1886-87.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

MANILA NEWS.

(Translated from Manila Papers.)

The new civil Governor of Manila is Señor D. José Pastor y Magan.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred at Nueva Cáceres, in the Philippines, on the night of 10th inst.

A ball was given on the 10th inst. by the officers of the Chilian corvette *Abtao* to several residents of Manila.

From January to April 3,390,405 piculs of rice were imported from Saigon, against 3,892,082 during the same period in 1887.

The death is of Captain Enrique Rodrigues the Rivera, of the Spanish Royal Navy, Secretary to the Manila Naval department.

Ten individuals were recently apprehended at Cavite, in the Philippines, on suspicion of having murdered a Chinese itinerant vendor, after robbing him of all his money.

A decree has been enacted providing for church burials in the Philippines. Chapels are to be built inside the cemeteries, and corpses will be exposed therein, to undergo the requisite ecclesiastical mummeries, previous to being confined to mother earth.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Many Bits of Knowledge Well Worth Having—Curious and Suggestive.

A Philadelphia oculist declares that the use of opera glasses strains the optic nerves and injures the eyesight.

Professor Swing's essay on "Christian Science" has certain merits. Here it is: (1) It is not Christian; (2) it is not science.

The United States Navy Department has adopted aluminium bronze for the propeller blades and rudders of some of the new war vessels.

Dr. Lloyd Francis gives cases in which inmates of St. Andrew's Hospital for the Insane at Northamptonshire have been greatly benefited by outdoor labor.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover, 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

For cement to make joints for granite monuments, use clean sand, twenty parts; litharge, two parts; quicklime, one part, and linseed oil sufficient to form a thin paste.

Dr. Charles Tuckett of St. Louis believes that the theory that human beings should sleep with their bodies lying north and south has its foundation in true, scientific facts.

A Brazilian physician has discovered that a hypodermic injection of two grains of permanganate of potash to a dram of water is an antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake.

A French scientist advances the theory that obesity is a nervous disorder, and should be treated by avoidance of mental and physical fatigue, and a diet of eggs, soup, milk, rice and potatoes.

An eminent physician recommends that all the wood used in the interiors of houses, and all the plain surfaces of plaster be thoroughly oiled, and varnished, so that the power of absorption of foul air and gases be destroyed.

Some of the heavenly bodies are inclined to be fast. Meteorites sometimes attain a velocity of 180,000 feet per second. When passing through the air at this rate the friction is so great that the air is heated up to a temperature of 10,800 deg. Fahrenheit.

A Cleveland, Ohio, steel mill has put up a big "magnet" extended on a chain from a crane which, when charged with electricity, does the work of fifteen men who were formerly employed in lifting billets to railroad cars. A boy can run the new labor-saver.

The microphone, an instrument constructed to magnify slight sounds, can be made so delicate that the imperceptible noise made by drawing a hair over some part of it resembles the harsh grating of a saw, or the footsteps of a fly may be augmented into a loud tramp.

Professor Elisha Gray's new telantograph is said to produce at one end of the wire an exact fac-simile of the writing of the message-sender at the other end. An artist may draw a picture with the pencil in Chicago and it will be reproduced synchronously by the pencil in New York.

Dr. Leon has been making an extended investigation of the amount of iron in milk, and finds that cow's milk contains more of this constituent than either human or asses' milk. In asses' milk he found 0.0025 per cent. of iron, in human milk 0.0015 per cent. and in cow's milk 0.0040 per cent.

Two hundred and seventy-one asteroids had been discovered at last accounts. These little planets, thought by some to be the remnants of a formerly existing, but now exploded, larger planet, are constantly receiving new additions to their numbers by the discoveries of later observers.

Now that every thing is being done by electricity, it is not strange that the fisherman should utilize it. A small battery is attached to the rod, and near the hook is a small electric light. The fisherman lights up his lamp, and the unusual phenomenon attracts the fish. The baited hook does the rest.

The theory of evolution, or the gradual development of man from the lower form of animal life, has received another supporter in the person of Dr. William H. Bryant, who has just discovered that valves exist in the portal veins of very young infants, which disappear in the adult. These valves were formerly supposed to exist only in beasts.

Dr. Renk of Munich has been experimenting on the utility of the electric light, from a sanitary standpoint, in the National Theatre of Munich. He found that the electric light had hardly any influence on the deterioration of the air, whereas the gaslight raised the temperature of the room, deprived the air of its oxygen and rendered it injurious by increasing the carbonic acid, especially in the higher regions.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has just completed an incandescent lamp which is expected to give better results than any lamp now in use. Formerly a lamp which burned 800 hours was considered good, but the new one is expected to burn easily from 2,500 to 3,000 hours without discoloration. Discoloration has been a stumbling block in the way of incandescent lamps ever since they were invented.

The paper doors now coming into use are claimed to possess the advantage over wood of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking nor warping. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and mounted into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating, and then one that is fire-proof, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

At the recent Press Club banquet an instantaneous photograph of the people present was made by the use of an unusual amount of magnesium actinic compound, the most rapid dry plates and the quickest working Morrison's instantaneous wide-angle lenses. Over two hundred people were present, and the result was very satisfactory. The faces of the guests were as well taken as in an ordinary instantaneous photograph taken in the day time.

When the first electric telegraph was established the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute with the 5-needle instruments. In 1849 the average rate for newspaper messages was seventeen words a minute. The present pace of the electric telegraph between London and Dublin, where the Wheatstone instrument is employed, reaches 462 words; and thus what was regarded as miraculous sixty years ago has multiplied a hundredfold in half a century.

In Paris the substitution of glass flooring for boards continues to increase, this being especially the case in those business structures in which the cellars are used as offices. In one of these the whole of the ground in front is paved with large squares of roughened glass imbedded in a strong iron frame, and in the cellars beneath there is sufficient light without gas for business purposes. Though the first cost of glass is much greater, its almost unlimited durability is greatly in its favor.

Forests are known to diminish evaporation and preserve moisture, and this has been explained by the lower temperature and greater humidity which exists under their shadows. The most important factor in the production of this state of affairs is, however, the resistance which is offered to the winds by the woods. The force of the winds being greatly reduced under the trees, the air is changed more slowly and the moisture less readily carried away. The quantity of rain increases in the vicinity of a forest. During the rainy season the moss and herbage of woods store up the moisture for consumption during the dry season, and growths are permitted to flourish in regions where it never rains except in the fall and winter, as is the case on the coast of the Caspian Sea.

An important process has been patented within a few months past that bids fair to revolutionize the bond whisky trade of the country. Its purpose is to "age" whisky speedily, something that has been often tried but not accomplished without impairing the taste or quality to such an extent as to render the process of no value. The newly patented method is simple and inexpensive, consisting only in the injection of pure air, so diffused that it touches every particle of the spirits. Henry Glass, a chemist of Christian county, Ky., is the inventor. For a year past some of the best whisky-makers in the country have been experimenting with the process in a small way, and they concur in the opinion that with three months' treatment new whisky in odor and color becomes equal to the best three to five-year-old goods, and without loss in proof and quantity. The method is now being tested in a large way at the distillery of M. P. Mattingly of Owensboro, Ky. Its success in all particulars would work a radical change in the price of this staple.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEKING,"

Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [518

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"

Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDÃO & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [516

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [1

ST. JOHN ✠ LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 21th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [517

Auctions.

THREE DAYS AUCTION.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MESSRS. KUHN & CO.;

ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING BUSINESS,

TO SELL

at their Premises,

24, BANK BUILDINGS,

opposite

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

ON

MONDAY,

the 21st May, 1888,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 22nd May, 1888,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1888,

Sale to commence each Day at 2 P.M. sharp.

THEIR WHOLE STOCK,

comprising:—

A Most Valuable Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS and WORKS of ART, including many very rare Specimens of OLD JAPANESE PORCELAIN, LACQUER, BRONZE, ARMOUR and ARMS, GENUINE SATSUMA, SATIN and SILK TABLEAUX, SCREENS, EMBROIDERED LADIES and GENTS' GOWNS and JACKETS, QUILTS, BROCADES, CABINETS, and a great variety of ELEGANT and USEFUL ARTICLES. The Pair of Magnificent (all cut Bronze) CANDELABRA for 42 lights, and the TWO EXTRAORDINARY WOOD CARVED FIGURES (The wild-man of the woods and the Frog god) will also be offered at the Sale.

On view on FRIDAY the 18th and SATURDAY the 19th instant.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the sale.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [496

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th May, 1888, at 2.30 P.M.,
at the late
STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS,
Bowrington.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)

1 PATENT McALPINE WASHING MACHINE.
2 PATENT ROTARY STEAM WASHING MACHINE.
1 PATENT 108" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.
1 PATENT 54" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.
1 PATENT MANGLE.
1 STARCHING MACHINE.
1 SQUEEZING MACHINE.
1 BLUE RINSER and 2 IRONING STOVES.
1 CORNISH BOILER.
1 DOUBLE CYLINDER HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888 [515

To be Let.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS Suit of OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [332

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace,—containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to
MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888 [12

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.

This improved service will *abolish all Transhipments*, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the productions of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at No. 3, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1885. [24

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. [631

NOW READY.

PRICE .....FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM in the EASTERN SEAS,

by

W. DOBERCK,
GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.
" Lane, Crawford & Co. "
" G. Falconer & Co. "
" C. J. Gaupp & Co. "
" F. Blackhead & Co. "
" Heuermann, Herbst & Co. "
" More & Seimund. "
" MacEwen, Frickel & Co. "
Mr. W. Brewer. "
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office "
Messrs. Quelch & Co., Swatow.
Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy.
Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1886.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 217.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

NOTICE is hereby given that—on account of a recent survey of a section of the southern entrance to the Yangtze-having shown that a Middle Ground or Shoal, from 2-10 to 9-10 a mile in width and having from 6 to 18 feet of water on it, stretches nearly 7 miles in a south-easterly direction from a point N. 64° E., distant 2.1-10 miles from the Kiutoan Beacon, and that the channel to the north-eastward of this Middle Ground is wider, deeper, and more direct than the one on its south-western side—the following changes have been made in this vicinity:—

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTSHIP.

This vessel has been moored in 4 fathoms off the south-western edge of Blockhouse Shoal, with the Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 71° W., distant about 3.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND UPPER BUOY.

A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK triangular cage, has been moored on the north-western end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with Kiutoan Beacon bearing S. 65½° W., distant about 2.1-10 miles.

MIDDLE GROUND LOWER BUOY.

A RED and BLACK vertically striped Buoy, surmounted by a BLACK diamond-shaped cage, has been moored on the south-eastern end of the Middle Ground, in 3 fathoms, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 2½° W. distant about 4.2-10 miles.

BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOY.

This Buoy, No. 2 in the published List for 1888, has been removed.

Vessels entering by the channel to the north-eastward of the Middle Ground may now keep the TUNGSHA Lightship bearing S. 55° E. till she is 8 miles distant, and then steer to pass 2 cables to the south-westward of the KIUTOAN Lightship; after which they may steer to make a course N. 56° W. till the small Kiutoan Beacon bears S. 45° W.

All bearings and courses given are magnetic, and the depths are for low water spring tides.

CAUTION.

Vessels should not attempt to pass to the north-eastward of the KIUTOAN Lightship in her present position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1888. [509

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.
ALSO,
A First-class London made DOG-CART
AND
THREE BASKET CARRIAGES,
all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to
No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

LAW has not inaptly been compared to a sieve—it can very easily be seen through, but one can only succeed in getting through it with considerable difficulty and frequently at heavy expense. That at least has been the experience of Mr. T. LLOYN WILLIAMESE, Editor and Proprietor of the *Bangkok Times*, in an action for libel brought against him by Mr. A. LAVAGNINO, which was recently tried in the British Consular Court for Siam. The cause of action was a paragraph in our contemporary alleging that a certain weighing machine, sent to the defendant LAVAGNINO by the Bangkok Customs officials to be repaired, had been illegally sold by him to a storekeeper for 45 *ticals*. There could not be the least doubt that the imputation intended to be conveyed was that LAVAGNINO had committed a criminal breach of trust by selling the property of the Siamese Government, so that the position and responsibility of the Editor were clearly enough defined, when legal proceedings were initiated. LAVAGNINO claimed damages for loss in business and reputation to the extent of $2000, and a defence was duly entered. Pleadings were filed, but as they have not been published we are unable to form any reliable idea as to their character. The Consular Court consisted of Mr. E. H. FRENCH, Acting Consul, assisted by Messrs. E. J. SMITH and M. R. WESTERN as Assessors, plaintiff being represented by counsel, whilst defendant conducted his own case. Mr. WILLIAMESE was singularly unhappy in his line of defence, and apparently entirely misconceived his legal position. He also made an unfortunate blunder in objecting to the Assessors on very frivolous grounds. But notwithstanding all this it appears to us that he has good reason for complaint at the treatment he received at the hands of the Court. The issue was a very simple one, and presented no real difficulties, legal or otherwise. A public newspaper had imputed in plain language that the plaintiff had misappropriated a weighing machine; *prima facie* a libel of the worst kind. Publication was admitted and therefore the only possible valid defence that could be urged was the truth of the libel. Could it have been shown that LAVAGNINO had, as alleged, been guilty of defrauding the Siamese Government, a verdict for the defendant was inevitable; the matter was undoubtedly one of general interest, and moreover it has been clearly laid down that no damages are recoverable for a criminal act. Therefore had Mr. WILLIAMESE succeeded in proving that the weighing machine was the property of the Japanese Customs and that plaintiff had actually sold the article under the circumstances stated, the decision of the Court must have been in his favor. All that was urged by defendant as to the assumed rights of newspapers, the absence of express malice, his own *bonâ fides* in believing the truth of the paragraph, the application of the special provisions of Lord CAMPBELL'S Act, etc., had really nothing to do with the matter; and defendant's paradoxical proposition that "the case for the Court to decide was not whether the scale was really stolen property, but whether he, as a journalist, was justified in publishing what he did, and whether malice had been proved," was altogether untenable. The truth or falsehood of the libel was the only material point to be decided. Generally speaking, a newspaper has no more right than any member of the outside public to print a libellous statement that is false and unjustified; there are some special matters held to be what are termed privileged communications, some of which are absolutely privileged and others qualified by circumstances. But no absolute privilege can hedge in a newspaper editor who plainly writes down a person as a thief; although under certain conditions a libel of this nature might come under the head of qualified privilege. For instance, assuming that this weighing machine episode was a matter of material interest to the Bangkok community, and the allegation as to the theft was shown to be true, that would be a case of qualified privilege and the Court would rule accordingly. Defendant was also at sea in his definition of malice. Malice in law and malice in fact are entirely different things, and it is the rule in law to presume malice in all libellous publications which are not specially justified. As ODGERS in his excellent "Digest of the Law of Libel and Slander" expresses it, malice in law merely denotes absence of legal excuse. The plaintiff is never called on to prove the existence of malice in law; the defendant has to show the existence of some legal excuse. Whether the charge made by the *Bangkok Times* against Mr. LAVAGNINO was true or false is very difficult to determine from the printed report of the evidence adduced at the trial; plaintiff swore that the weighing machine he sold was his own, and although he did not come unscathed through defendant's cross-examination, the evidence on the other side was anything but conclusive, and the result was that the Court found for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $300, with costs.

We should not have considered it worth while to specially refer to this case, which involves no important principle and is of no particular public interest, had it not been for the unusual mode of procedure insisted on by the Judge of the Consular Court. After the pleadings were read the Judge called upon the defendant to bring forward evidence to prove the truth of his allegation against the plaintiff. Defendant very properly protested against opening the case, and contended that it was for the plaintiff, who was suing for damages, to prove that the paragraph was false and defamatory and that he had by its publication sustained injury to the amount claimed. This objection was over-ruled by the Court, and although we are quite well aware that the Acting Consul had precedents for this ruling, it appears to us that the ordinary and fairer course of calling on the plaintiff to establish his claim should have been adopted in this case. In *Wicking v. Fraser-Smith*, tried in Hongkong before Mr. Justice RUSSELL in September, 1881, Mr. HAYLLAR, Q.C., for the plaintiff, contended that as publication had been admitted, and the only point to be inquired into was the truth of the alleged libel, that it was for the defendant to begin—the object of the learned counsel, of course, being to have the last word with the jury. Mr. FRANCIS, for the defendant, did not contest the point, and as a matter of fact the defendant's case was first opened. But in another suit of an almost similar character, *Bulgin v. Fraser-Smith*, tried before the same judge in June, 1883, the procedure was entirely changed, Mr. FRANCIS opening the case for the plaintiff, and we certainly think that this mode of procedure should have obtained in the Consular Court at Bangkok. But the Acting Consul in at once calling on the defendant to prove the truth of the alleged libel, showed plainly enough that as regards the legal merits of the case his mind had already been made up. And it was unfortunate that Mr. WILLIAMESE failed to understand this pretty broad hint, as it was only by insufficient use of the evidence at his disposal as to the truth of the libel that he lost what was a most uncertain case for the plaintiff. We are also inclined to question the Acting Consul's refusal to file certain documentary evidence proffered by the defendant. Mr. WILLIAMESE, we contend, had a perfect right to put in any letters or papers bearing on the suit. In the question of damages also, there would seem to be very little doubt that defendant was unfairly dealt with. LAVAGNINO, who is a working mechanic, claimed $2000 and actually obtained $300, although it is absolutely certain that the defamatory paragraph in the *Bangkok Times* never did him damage to a tenth part of the latter amount. He stated on oath that previous to the publication of the libel he made a monthly profit at his trade, after paying all expenses, of from 300 to 350 *ticals*, and that afterwards, in consequence of his having been defamed, his profits for the month only totalled 30 *ticals*. And yet in the face of an audacious statement like this, the Assessors considered that LAVAGNINO was entitled to $300 and costs. The mercenary motives of the plaintiff should not have escaped the observation of the Assessors, and the fact that he never gave the Editor of the *Times* any opportunity of explaining or apologising, but at once rushed into court, ought to have had due weight in assessing damages. ODGERS says that in all cases before actually issuing a writ, plaintiff's solicitor should write to defendant, demanding an apology and threatening proceedings, and the fairness of this course, especially in newspaper libels, which are in many cases the result of an oversight, is clearly apparent. However, our colleague of the *Bangkok Times* has had his baptism in the Law of Libel, and although it has been a somewhat expensive and unpleasant experience, we feel assured that the ultimate results will prove beneficial.

TELEGRAMS.

(From *Straits Times*.)

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

LONDON, May 10th.

Mr. Stanhope's Volunteer Bill has been read a second time.

GERMANY.

The Emperor rose to-day at eleven o'clock and received his ministers. His appetite is good.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Porte has accepted the Convention.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

All the Australian Colonies have now decided not to allow any more Chinese to land.

New Zealand for the present confines herself to proclaiming quarantine against Chinese ports.

TYPHOON AT LUZON.

The following telegram from Manila was courteously forwarded to us late last night by Captain Moreu Spanish Consul at this port:—

"A typhoon is raging to the N.N.W. of Luzon."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MONDAY next (Whit Monday) being a general holiday, there will be no issue of *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

THE "Ben" liner *Benvenue* left Shanghai for Hankow, to load new season's teas for London, at daylight on the 15th inst.

WE read that Mr. J. C. Hall, lately Acting British Consul at Yokohama, will succeed Mr. Geo. Jamieson at Shanghai as Acting Assistant Judge.

WE hear that several landslips have occurred, owing to the excessive rains. A mass of earth got loose and fell this afternoon in front of the Masonic Club.

ACCORDING to the *Economiste Français*, over £400,000,000 worth of wine has been lost to France through phylloxera—just double the war indemnity after 1870!

THE German squadron composed of the corvette *Bismark* *Sophie* and *Carola*, entered the harbour and exchanged salutes with the port as we were going to press.

HER Majesty's troopship *Himalaya* arrived at Singapore from Plymouth *viâ* Colombo, with military and naval reliefs on the 11th inst. She was to leave for the Cape yesterday.

THE Hollanders are methodical people. The King of Holland is enrolled among the electors classified as "Occupation—King. Residence, Noordeinde 68. Taxation, 697fl. 17c."

THE sale by auction of the Glass Works at West Point, which was advertised to take place this afternoon, had to be indefinitely postponed owing to the inclemency of the weather.

MR. Justice Manisty thinks that there should be a special court to try betting cases. We thinks so too, and 'go one better' by suggesting that special judges would also be an improvement.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ART Dealer—I can't see why you should object to that picture of spring, Mr. Comstock. The figure certainly is draped, Comstock—Yes, but it's a glaring untruth. Where are her umbrella and overshoes—to say nothing of a chest protector?"

SEVEN men were charged at the Police Court this morning with gambling at 37, High Street. Mr. Sercombe-Smith, after hearing evidence, convicted the accused and fined the two first defendants $50 each, and the others fifty cents each.

THE Editor of the *China Mail*, in predicting the breaking loose of a real typhoon, laments that he is not the fortunate possessor of Dr. Doberck's pamphlet on "The Law of Storms." It is a sad pity. But is there no philanthropic supporter of the evening paper in the colony sufficiently generous to sport fifty cents in order to enlighten this person's crass ignorance on such a seasonable topic? If we have any more of "Brownie's" typhoons, we shall seriously consider the advisability of appealing to the public to open a subscription in order to provide the oracle with one of Dr. Doberck's invaluable little books.

IT is reported that one of the scholars at the Italian Convent, Caine Road, has died from an attack of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, supposed to have been brought on by drinking impure water. If the cause of death is as stated, which we have no reason to doubt, it should prove a warning to parents to exercise great care as to what their children eat and drink during a season when that most formidable of human scourges is always to be feared. And it behoves the Sanitary Board to remember that for some time past cholera has been prevalent at Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, and other places in constant communication with this port.

SAYS a London Radical paper:—We have a curious way of dealing with Government officials. A man first commits a fault; a vote of censure is moved in the House of Commons. His colleagues, of course, defend him; but he is afterwards cashiered. Then he receives some title or a place. Marriott, the political renegade who represents the lodging-house keepers of Brighton, is the latest instance of this process. It was found impossible to retain him as Judge Advocate-General after the recent exposure of his conduct in connection with the Khedive. And now they have made him a knight. It is odd to reflect how the times have altered. The order of knighthood used to be one of the most honourable. Now even a Marriott is dubbed. "To this poor fashion must we come."

THE late Barghash Bin Saed, Sultan of Zanzibar, leaves twenty-seven widows and 232 children. Enough has Bin Saed.

THE third weekly shooting Competition under the auspices of the Hongkong Rifle Association, set for this afternoon, had to be postponed until Monday at 4 p.m. owing to unfavorable weather.

SAYS the Foochow *Echo* of the 12th inst:—A few chops of country teas have arrived during the last few days, and the quality is said to be superior to that of last season. The teamen assert that this season crop will be shorter than last, and will not exceed 600,000 chests.

IF Lord Salisbury may be believed, Great Britain, while using all possible influence to preserve the peace of Europe, has been most energetically preparing for war. We are bound to credit the Premier's public utterances—but what about the guns and long promised torpedo boats for the defence of Hongkong? They are coming! No doubt; but so is the millennium.

TWO mariners 'out of collar,' to wit, James Kennedy and John Sullivan, made their salaam before Mr. Sercombe-Smith at the Magistracy this forenoon at the instance of Mr. Moir, the superintendent of the Sailors' Home, who accused them of having been loaded with fire-water and very disorderly at the Home last night. James and John had to own to the soft impeachment, and his Worship informed them that they would each contribute one Mexican dollar to Lister's money box. They 'anted up.'

THE following story of the Emperor of Brazil furnishes a good illustration of the character of that gifted monarch. The other day, at Cannes, the editor of a scientific French journal waited upon his Majesty with the request that he would contribute some articles on matters connected with his dominion. "Certainly," replied the Emperor; "but what rate of pay do you give?" The man of letters, though a little surprised, having named what he was in the habit of giving, Dom Pedro added, smiling: "Yes, that will do very well. You see, I would gladly write for nothing, but I am not at liberty to do so, as ever since I began writing I have given every penny I have earned by my brain to an orphan asylum in my capital."

THE New York *Herald* reports General Boulanger as saying to a *Figaro* reporter, on being asked with what party he affiliated: "I am like this blade," throwing his knife on the table. "Why must I go to the right or the left. It was not I who first thought of the Presidency of the Republic. All my hopes centred in my return to the Ministry. Now, it is true that my friends hold out to me the prospect of the first magistracy in the State. Will you call me ambitious if I say I have not been able to avoid looking at the prospect? I have no liking for dragging my sword after me in time of peace. If we had war, every one knows I would take it up again. It is idiotic, though, to say 'Boulanger c'est la guerre!' Why should I think of war when neither France nor Germany wishes it? Prepare to wage it, yes; declare it, never."

THE *China Mail* "supposes that Chinese passengers willing to pay the poll-tax or provided with genuine certificates may leave this with the hope of gaining entrance to the Colonies." And yet during the past three weeks our contemporary has published telegrams to the effect that the whole of the Australasian Colonies have combined to entirely exclude Chinese emigrants, and further, is quite well aware that the agents of the steamers running from here to Australia have received definite telegraphic instructions not to ship any more Chinese passengers. Within the past few days the E. & A. Co's steamer *Tannadice* and the China Navigation Co's *Chingtu* have left for the Colonies without a single Chinese passenger on board. The man who edits the evening rag is certainly a phenomenon; his brains are evidently composed either of mud or sawdust—the former for choice.

WE cull this interesting little legal romance from the Sydney *Bulletin*:—There is heard in Queensland the sound of a deadbeat blaspheming by the shores of the solemn sea. He was a young Englishman with a pa, and when, a few months ago, the pa went to claim his halo, he received a long paragraph from a London firm of solicitors stating that a legacy of £7000 awaited him, and if he would kindly forward his receipt for same the money would arrive by return. He sent the receipt, and the other week the old man's estate arrived in the shape of a draft for £260. The London solicitors accompanied this with a regretful letter, in which they wept bitter tears over the fact that the costs had absorbed the other £6740. They added that they did not furnish a detailed bill of costs because they loathed the idea of putting the heir to any further expense—a candid and considerate action upon their part which filled that young man with suppressed gratitude. He is going home shortly to thank them in person.

BY last advices from Batavia, (says the *Straits Times*) a sensational criminal case was proceeding before the Court of Justice there. One of the two defendants is Oscar Hatfield, an American citizen, and Consul for the United States at Batavia. He was in the employ of the firm of J. Daendels & Co, of which his fellow defendant, Fokko Alting Ducloux, was partner at the time. The firm was managed by four partners, one of whom was away then in Europe. Ducloux, so runs the indictment, not satisfied with the legitimate profits of the business, must needs embark in produce and mining speculations until he incurred liabilities which he met by acceptances, to which he affixed the signature of the firm without his partners' knowledge. The Java Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, were taken in to the amount of 170,000 guilders. The evidence tends to show that Hatfield aided him in defrauding these banks on condition of getting half the gains. To carry out the scheme, Hatfield came down to Singapore where he was joined by Ducloux. Under the false pretence that the firm held a tin mine in the neighbourhood, they raised 100,000 guilders from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and the Netherlands Trading Company here. The indictment generally charges the prisoners with fraudulently obtaining money by forged acceptances, one of which amounted to 150,000 guilders. Ducloux pleads not guilty, and Hatfield has partly confessed.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia* arrived at Yokohama on the 16th inst., and left for this port *viâ* Shanghai yesterday.

ACCORDING to Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales Government Statistician, the following figures represent the comparative populations of N.S.W. and Victoria:—New South Wales: Males, 574,012; females, 468,907; total, 1,042,919. Victoria: Males, 550,050; females, 486,060; total, 1,036,110.

BY kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), *from 9 till 10 p.m.* The following will be the programme:—

March	"Freedom"	Scholes.
Overture	"The Barber of Seville"	Rossini.
Selection	"Airs from Bellini"	Godfrey
Valse	"Tendresse"	Waldteufel.
Selection	"Furlina"	Wallace.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL would appear to be anxious to figure in local history as the "Flogging Judge." We regard his Honour's views on the use of the lash as quite out of harmony with the age in which we live, and his public utterances from the Bench deploring his want of power to flog convicted kidnappers—especially as his quasi-threats were perfectly harmless—impolitic in the extreme. Repressive measures to cope with the worst forms of crime are easily available without having resort to brutalities which are a disgrace to civilisation.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* devotes an editorial to the relative merits of the blue eye, the gray eye, and the green eye, citing well-known literary works as authorities. While it tries to be non-committal and wavers between gray and blue as the desirable color, it does not hesitate to declare that "as a rule the green eye is not admired." Anthony Trollope does not appear among the authorities cited, for if he did the green eye would have found a decided champion. In his novel, "The Eustace Diamonds," false, tricky and unprincipled Lizzie Eustace has "eyes blue and clear, bright as cerulean waters," while the author adds: "How few there are among women, few perhaps also among men, who know that the sweetest, softest, tenderest, truest eyes a woman can carry in her head are green in color."

THE Macao *Independente*, in commenting on the repeated requests made by the Canton Government for the rendition of Chinese prisoners, has the following:—"What can be the meaning of so many petitions for the extradition of Chinese criminals? They simply mean that these criminals enter into Chinese territory well armed, and in large gangs, with a deliberate intention of plundering, setting fire to houses, murdering, etc. This does not reflect credit upon a great Power which boasts of its strength, its generals and its 'braves.' Macao and Hongkong cannot be blamed for receiving those people on their return from their predatory expeditions, because they arrive in a pacific and surreptitious manner. Had there been any police at the places where the crimes are committed, these marauders could not come and be our guests, as they would be soon exterminated." Such is the language used by the press of a colony which has just signed a treaty of extradition with China.

SAYS *Popular Monthly Science*:—Although over the whole earth a general equality in the numbers of the two sexes prevails, nevertheless each land has its peculiar, apparently constant characteristic sexual composition. In Europe there anciently was and still is a greater excess of women in the north than in the states of Middle Europe and the east, in some of which the women are in the minority. Through Europe as a whole the number of women is very definitely in excess of that of the men, and the excess appears to be increasing. It was very great after the Napoleonic wars; then the numbers gradually tended toward equality and nearly reached it (1847 to 1850, 1,009 to 1,000); then they diverged again, and stood, in 1870, 1,037 to 1,000. The phases of increased difference are generally observable after wars, and latterly appear to be the result partly of the enormous emigration which has taken place to other quarters of the earth. In America as a whole, and in Australia and Africa, on the other hand whither this emigration with its preponderance of males is tending, the men are in excess, and the excess is increasing from the constant arrival of new parties of immigrants. Nevertheless, a near approach to equality prevails over the earth as a whole, and this whether we regard the white, black or red races, or their mixtures.

A WASHERMAN and a chair-coolie appeared this morning in the Police Court, Mr. Sercombe-Smith presiding, to answer the charge of being concerned with others not in custody in cutting and wounding one Wong Sam at Tank Lane on the 18th inst. Chim Ch'ong, a bricklayer, said that on that day at 11 a.m. he saw 20 or 30 people, including the two defendants, armed with iron bars, bamboos, swords, and the defendants with revolvers, walking up the lane and going for every Chinchew man they met. Complainant belonged to that tribe and was accordingly beaten. He saw three people attacked and beaten, one of whom was cut with a sword in the right arm, and was now in the hospital. The disturbance continued with much violence up to 1 p.m., when witness went with the police to Square Street and there pointed out the two defendants. Another witness, a Chinchew man, corroborated the above, stating that defendants had revolvers in their right hands and iron bars in their left; he knew some of the assailants to be "pirate men." A man named Ng Sing was badly cut on the thigh in the presence of the two defendants, who at that time ran up to the first witness and beat him with iron bars. Mr. Webber, who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand and that defendants be admitted to bail. The case was accordingly remanded until next Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. bail being fixed in two sureties of $25 each.

THE U. S. S. *Juniata*, with Colonel Denby, United States Minister, on board, arrived at Amoy on the 15th inst.

GENERAL von Moltke was asked not long ago what he thought of Boulanger. "He knows something," replied the great strategist, who, silent in seven languages, never wastes a word.

FOR carrying arms on the 19th inst., without being the holder of a night pass, a coolie named Leung Achun was fined this morning by Mr. Sercombe Smith $100, with the alternative of six months hard labour. A Chinese lukong said he found the defendant with a revolver loaded in all its chambers, and in addition about 30 cartridges, a dagger, and a bag of powder having a hole for the insertion of a fuse. Defendant pleaded that he had just come from Canton and was not aware that he was breaking the law, a statement which appeared somewhat too thin. Leung, of course, retired to the Hotel and his armoury was confiscated for the benefit of the defences of the colony.

THE ancient Prussian custom of holding a "Black Drawing-room" after the monarch's death has, says London *Life*, been honored in the breach on this occasion. Formerly in Prussia, so soon as the king was dead all the Ministers of the Crown, foreign Ministers, and the court generally, repaired in full dress to the palace. The first rooms they entered were brilliantly lighted, but gradually, as they went through the different apartments leading to the throne room, the lighting became dimmer and dimmer, till, this last being reached, it was found in semi-darkness. Around the throne were grouped a series of waxwork figures, deeply veiled with black, representing the chief members of the new court, and before these all the high dignitaries solemnly passed, bowing themselves out backwards. The wisdom of dropping such grotesque mummery is scarcely open to question.

SERIOUS FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES.

The third fire within the last seven days broke out about eight o'clock last night, in a Chinese shop in Queen's Road West. The building is situated at a bend some half mile beyond the Fire Brigade Station, and was admirably adapted, both from its position in the centre of the nest of high buildings and the "jerry" nature of the block, to facilitate the spread of the flames. The Government Brigade, under Superintendent Wodehouse, and the Volunteer Brigade, directed by Mr. Mallory, arrived in a very short time, but the adjoining four houses to the left were already burning, the inmates only just escaping in time. From front and rear water connections were quickly laid to the floating and other engines, and every effort made to prevent the spread of the fire, with such success that by nine o'clock it was practically in hand. A body of men mounted the walls to direct the jets on the smoking shell, when the outer wall of Nos. 47 and 49 fell, although the fire had not reached there. A Chinese fireman was on the roof, and Assistant Foreman Phelps was in the attic when the building collapsed. The Chinaman shouted "Save life" all the way down, but escaped in a marvellous way, being entirely uninjured, notwithstanding the great drop. Phelps was, in a way, even more fortunate. He fell inside, with the roof following him, and dropped upon the wreck of the lower rooms. He says he never travelled so quickly in his life. The rafters held him down, and he could see the flames overhead, but after he had been in the smoke and steam a while, and had had the hose playing on him a few times by way of variety to having the *débris* fall on him, he was safely extricated. He said he could feel something soft underneath, but in the excitement no search was made. Fireman Beeton, of the Government Brigade, who was also on the top at the time, received a severe cut on the head, besides minor injuries, and had to be removed to the Hospital. He is not in a dangerous condition. A few of the Volunteer Brigade, under Mr. H. F. Hayllar, the Government Inspector of Buildings, were meanwhile hard at work, when suddenly some of the inner walls fell. They got out—how, even they cannot say. Mr. Hayllar had his leg injured, but otherwise they were unhurt. A Chinese fireman who was at the bottom stepped inside as the walls fell, and, as they fell outwards, escaped, although, until his reappearance some minutes afterwards, it was believed that he had become a victim. And it is not certain yet that someone is not buried under the ruins there. Driver Ehlers, of the Government Brigade, was struck by some falling *débris*, and although uninjured bodily received a shock to the system which temporarily incapacitated him. When the fire had been got under the Volunteer Brigade left, a few of the regular firemen remaining to play on the ruins. One of the men, named Wyllie, heard a moaning, and on the wreck being hastily cleared from the spot Volunteer Fireman R. P. Dipple (clerk at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's) was found, three or four feet below. He was almost unconscious, having been buried in the first fall, some three hours before. His was an escape of the "miraculous" kind, the beams having happened to form an arch over his body, keeping off the materials which formed the walls. It was his body which Phelps had felt. Mr. Dipple's back was badly hurt, and his arm was held firmly among the rubbish. How he was missed when the Volunteers left appears very strange. On being taken to the Hospital, Mr. Dipple was fortunately found to have no bones broken, although terribly shaken. No other casualties occurred, at least so far as is known at present.

The remaining walls were to be pulled down this afternoon, under Mr. Hayllar's supervision. The inmates of the houses destroyed saved nothing, everything being destroyed in Nos. 55, 53, and 51, and very little left in Nos. 49 and 47. One man said that he lost $600 in notes. The basements of the houses were used as shops, the upper rooms being let to private families. No. 55 was a chemist's and jeweller's shop, No. 53 a bookbinder's, and No. 51 a pork butcher's. The fire broke out in No. 55, but in what manner and from what cause is not known. It is supposed to be through that commonest of accidents, the breaking of a kerosene lamp.

One of the residents in No. 55, Mr. Ng Man Kwan, an old and well-known resident, estimates his loss at $6,000. The ground floor property was insured for $12,000 with the Straits Fire Insurance Co., who had also accepted risks on No. 53 to the amount of $5,000.

The construction of the buildings that collapsed was almost criminally faulty, and certainly calls for a searching inquiry by the Government, especially after the frequent accidents of a similar character which have occurred recently. The walls were simply thin partitions built of black cubes which could not be called bricks, with a "mortar" composed almost entirely of sand. Either fire or water would at once destroy

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1933. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MACEWEN. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
10] HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [25

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "NECKAR,"
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, the 18th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 188 [4

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 21st instant (WHIT MONDAY), and on THURSDAY, the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
J. ARRANGER,
Acting Agent.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [511

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to take the place of the Hon. A. P. MACEWEN, in the Legislative Council, during his absence from the Colony.

By Order,
H. U. JEFFRIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1888. [504

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [497

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 P.M.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888 [508

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A WARDMASTER is required at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Emoluments of the office $50 PER MONTH, rising by annual increments of $5 to $60, with uniform, furnished quarters, fuel, and light.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the COLONIAL SURGEON not later than the 21st instant, at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [461

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM having received by the steamer *Changsha* a supply of MILCH COWS from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to supply the General Public with PURE COW'S MILK (guaranteed) at 9 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable to order, anywhere within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANENBERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [448

NOTICE.

I. DISSE, Dr., Med.,
11, Queen's Road Central.

CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [495

Intimations.

W. BREWER
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1888.
Carles's Life in Corea.
Victoria Cross Heroes from the Crimea to Zululand.
Electricity and Magnetism, by Thompson.
Commander Martin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.
Froude's English in West Indies.
Gray's Structural Botany.
Wood's Nat. History Library, ed., 3 vols.
Pole on Whist. Cavendish on Whist.
Beeton's Dictionary Geography History and Biography.
Chambers's Encyclopædia.
The New Universal Language "Volapük" by Von Aalst of I. M. Customs Service.
A very fine Piano by Kirkman, trichord throughout, iron frame, and guaranteed first class instrument.
Cheap Pianos that have been on hire for few months. Good as new.
Pianos, can be purchased by monthly payments.
A fine lot of Good Oleographs, framed and unframed.
A new lot of Framed Pictures.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
New Inkstands in various designs, 2 and 3 bottles.
New stock of Feather and Hand painted Fans.
Great variety of Photo Albums.
Very cheap illuminated Album, $3.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigarette Holders.
Demon Tennis Bats.
European Account Books, ready ruled.
Chit Cases and Books.
Ladies' Glacé Walking Shoes.
" thin Kid " " "
" " " Indoor " "
New French Books, including "La Terre."
Boxing Gloves. Cricket Balls.
Walnut Letter Racks.
Leather Covered Dumb Bells.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works
of
WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888 [27

ROSE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED
AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
Also,
A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1888 [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS

INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE CONCERT GRAND in Solid Mahogany, with all the latest improvements, the chief features of which are the Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, Sostenente Sounding Board, Sympathetic bridges of reverberation, triplex scales, tone-sustaining pedal, and the new patent Tuning Apparatus.

To meet the demand for a really good instrument at a reasonable cost, Messrs. BRINSMEAD have specially constructed, to our Order, an Upright Trichord Mahogany Piano, warranted to stand the climate, with which we give a written guarantee. The price for Cash is $350, or on the Two Years Hire and Purchase System $15.50 per month.

PIANOS ON HIRE.

TWO OF BRINSMEADS' SEMI-GRANDS AND TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE AVAILABLE FOR HIRE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1888 [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
" Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.
Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirtings.
Unshrinkable Flannels.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888 [91

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

FLEUSS' PATENT HAND ICE MAKING MACHINE.
AMERICAN ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
HINKS' DUPLEX CHANDELIER LAMPS.
BELGIC 60 CANDLE POWER HANGING LAMPS.

COFFEE MACHINES.
GARDEN SYRINGES.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
RUBBER SEA BOOTS.
COFFEE ROASTERS.
COCKROACH TRAPS.
VEGETABLE STRAINERS.
RAIN COATS.
DESSERT SET.

SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [99

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $242,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer
"KONG BENG,"
Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1888. [512

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [514

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship
"BISAGNO,"
Captain A. Tognasso, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Docks.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [505

"GELLATLY'S" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"GHAZEE,"
Johnson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 23rd inst.

This Steamer has superior Passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [513

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"GEELONG,"
Captain James Thom, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1888. [503

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALWA"
will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has most superior Accommodation for Passengers, both 1st and 2nd Saloon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [3

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"PACTOLUS,"
Burnham, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1888. [381

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1888 [2

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"PORT ADELAIDE,"
2,751 Tons Register, West, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "PARTHIA" on the 21st June and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 12th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$160.00
To San Francisco..... 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States..... 200.00
To Liverpool..... 300.00
To London..... 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st May.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1888 [36

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 5th June, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [4